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10/682,422	10/09/2003	Susann Marie Keohane	AUS920030738US1	9617

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EXAMINER	
GILLIS, BRIAN J	

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2141	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/682,422	**Applicant(s)** KEOHANE ET AL.	
	Examiner Brian J. Gillis	**Art Unit** 2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 October 2003*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10092003*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 3, 4, 10, 11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3 recites the limitation "said selection of site addresses" in line 17. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "said particular client system" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 10 recites the limitation "said selection of site addresses" in line 18. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 11 recites the limitation "said particular client" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 17 recites the limitation "said selection of site addresses" in line 20. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 15-18 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims refer to "a recording medium". The specification refers to machine-readable medium, which includes transmission media. The recording medium must be in an embodiment which include physical articles or objects to establish a statutory category of invention such as a manufacture and which are structurally and functionally interconnected with the software in such a manner to, in and of itself, enable any usefulness to be realized. Please refer to MPEP 2106.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2-8, 10-15, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Beyda et al (US Patent #6,636,965).

(Claim 1 discloses) a method for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: responsive to receiving a communication at a client system with a plurality of mirrored site addresses for a particular recipient from among at least one intended recipient, detecting a selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient from among said plurality of mirrored site addresses (Beyda et al shows the server sends the full message to a user including additional information which can be links to each user on the mailing list (column 4, lines 9-20).); and displaying only said selection of accessible site addresses in a display of said communication to said particular recipient (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to access the additional information the data is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 3 discloses) the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: detecting whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system checks to see if the user can access the additional content (column 4, lines 21-51).); and indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is authorized to see the additional data the data is displayed (figure 4, #106 and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 4 discloses) the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: detecting whether a client system receiving said communication is compatible with a resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system see if the user is compatible by checking to see if the user is able to access the additional data (column 4, lines 21-51).); and indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular client system is compatible with said resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to see the additional data, it is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 5 discloses) the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses wherein detecting a selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient further comprises: detecting said selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient in an electronic mail client executing on said client system (Beyda et al shows the users system is used to determine if the user can access the additional data (column 4, lines 41-51)).

(Claim 6 discloses) the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses wherein detecting a selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient further comprises: detecting said selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient in a browser executing on said client system responsive to detecting a request to access an site address from among said plurality of mirrored site addresses (Beyda et al shows the users using personal computers which have a browser which is able to read the message on the client and does the processing of the message (column 2, lines 43-51, column 4, lines 9-20 and 43-51)).

(Claim 7 discloses) the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: detecting said plurality of mirrored site addresses embedded within said communication (Beyda et al shows the additional content which can contain multiple links is embedded in the message (column 3, lines 9-32 and column 4, lines 9-20)).

(Claim 8 discloses) a system for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: a data processing system for accessing a network (Beyda et al shows the use of personal computers in the system (column 2, lines 43-51).); said data processing system further comprising: means, responsive to receiving via said network a communication with a plurality of mirrored site addresses for a particular recipient from among a plurality of intended recipients, for detecting a selection of site addresses accessible to said particular recipient from among said plurality of mirrored site addresses (Beyda et al shows the server sends the full message to a user including additional information which can be links to each user on the mailing list (column 4, lines 9-20).); and means for only displaying said selection of accessible site addresses in a display of said communication to said particular recipient (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to access the additional information the data is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 10 discloses) the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: means for detecting whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system checks to see if the user can access the additional content (column 4, lines 21-51).); and means for indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is authorized to see the additional data the data is displayed (figure 4, #106 and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 11 discloses) the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: means for detecting whether a client system receiving said communication is compatible with a resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system see if the user is compatible by checking to see if the user is able to access the additional data (column 4, lines 21-51).); and means for indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular client system is compatible with said resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to see the additional data, it is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 12 discloses) the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: an electronic mail client executing on said data processing system for detecting said selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient (Beyda et al shows the users system is used to determine if the user can access the additional data (column 4, lines 41-51)).

(Claim 13 discloses) the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: a browser executing on said data processing system for detecting said selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient responsive to detecting a request to access an site address from among said plurality of mirrored site addresses (Beyda et al shows the users using personal computers which have a browser which is able to read the message on the client and does the processing of the message (column 2, lines 43-51, column 4, lines 9-20 and 43-51)).

(Claim 14 discloses) the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: means for detecting said plurality of mirrored site addresses embedded within said communication (Beyda et al shows the additional content which can contain multiple links is embedded in the message (column 3, lines 9-32 and column 4, lines 9-20)).

(Claim 15 discloses) a computer program product for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: a recording medium (Beyda et al shows the use of personal computers which include recording medium (column 2, lines 43-51).); means, recorded on said recording medium, responsive to receiving a communication at a client system with a plurality of mirrored site addresses for a particular recipient from among at least one intended recipient, for detecting a selection of accessible site addresses for said particular recipient from among said plurality of mirrored site addresses (Beyda et al shows the server sends the full message to a user including additional information which can be links to each user on the mailing list (column 4, lines 9-20).); and means, recorded on said recording medium, for displaying only said selection of accessible site addresses in a display of said communication to said particular recipient (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to access the additional information the data is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 17 discloses) the computer program product according to claim 15 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system checks to see if the user can access the additional content (column 4, lines 21-51).); and means, recorded on said recording medium, for indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular recipient is privileged to access each site address from among said selection of site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is authorized to see the additional data the data is displayed (figure 4, #106 and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

(Claim 18 discloses) the computer program product according to claim 15 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses further comprising: means, recorded on said recording medium, for detecting whether a client system receiving said communication is compatible with a resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows the system see if the user is compatible by checking to see if the user is able to access the additional data (column 4, lines 21-51).); and means, recorded on said recording medium, for indicating in said display of said communication whether said particular client system is compatible with said resource located at each of said selection of accessible site addresses (Beyda et al shows if the user is able to see the additional data, it is displayed to the user (figure 4, #106, and 108, and column 4, lines 26-29)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 2, 9, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beyda et al (US Patent #6,636,965) in view of TechTarget (Non Patent Publication).

Claim 2 discloses the method according to claim 1 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses wherein detecting a selection of site addresses accessible to said particular recipient further comprises: transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses; and receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 1 as recited above. It fails to teach transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses; and receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. TechTarget teaches pinging which transmits a packet to an address and then receives a response from the address (page 1).

Beyda et al and TechTarget are analogous art because they are both related to data transmission over a network.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the ping command in TechTarget with the system in Beyda et al because a target address is able to be verified to exist and is able to accept requests (TechTarget, paragraph 1).

Claim 9 discloses the system according to claim 8 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses wherein said means for detecting a selection of site addresses accessible to said particular recipient further comprises: means for transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses via said network; and means for receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 8 as recited above. It fails to teach transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses; and receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. TechTarget teaches pinging which transmits a packet to an address and then receives a response from the address (page 1).

Beyda et al and TechTarget are analogous art because they are both related to data transmission over a network.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the ping command in TechTarget with the system in Beyda et al because a target address is able to be verified to exist and is able to accept requests (TechTarget, paragraph 1).

Claim 16 discloses the computer program product according to claim 15 for selectively displaying mirrored site addresses wherein detecting a selection of site addresses accessible to said particular recipient further comprises: means, recorded on said recording medium, for transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses; and means, recorded on said recording medium, for receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 15 as recited above. It fails to teach transmitting a signal to each of said plurality of mirrored site addresses; and receiving a return signal from each site address comprising said selection of accessible site addresses. TechTarget teaches pinging which transmits a packet to an address and then receives a response from the address (page 1).

Beyda et al and TechTarget are analogous art because they are both related to data transmission over a network.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the ping command in TechTarget with the system in Beyda et al because a target address is able to be verified to exist and is able to accept requests (TechTarget, paragraph 1).

Claims 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohler (US Patent #6,192,396) in view of Beyda et al (US Patent #6,636,965).

Claim 19 discloses a method for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: detecting a target site address requested in a communication; enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address; and embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication. Kohler teaches the sender selects certain parts of the email (column 6, line 62 – column 7, line 3), and the sender may enter additional information to the selected entry (column 8, lines 1-10). It fails to teach embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication. Beyda et al teaches the data is embedded into the email (column 3, lines 9-32, column 4, lines 9-20).

Kohler and Beyda et al are analogous art because they are both related to messaging with recipient specific content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use embedding feature in Beyda et al with the system in Kohler because a user may efficiently creating a customized email with a common portion and encrypted portions that selected recipients may only open (Beyda, column 1, lines 49-58).

Claim 20 discloses the method according to claim 19 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication wherein enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address further comprises: enabling a sender of said communication to enter said at least one mirrored site address. Beyda et al further teaches the sender embeds information into the email (column 3, lines 9-32).

Claim 22 discloses a system for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: a data processing system for accessing a network; said data processing system further comprising: means for detecting a target site address requested in a communication for transmission across said network; means for enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address; and means for embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication prior to transmission. Kohler teaches computers are used to access the network (column 3, lines 51-54), the sender selects certain parts of the email (column 6, line 62 – column 7, line 3), and the sender may enter additional information to the selected entry (column 8, lines 1-10). It fails to teach embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication. Beyda et al teaches the data is embedded into the email (column 3, lines 9-32, column 4, lines 9-20).

Kohler and Beyda et al are analogous art because they are both related to messaging with recipient specific content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use embedding feature in Beyda et al with the system in Kohler because a user may efficiently creating a customized email with a common portion and encrypted portions that selected recipients may only open (Beyda, column 1, lines 49-58).

Claim 23 discloses the system according to claim 22 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication wherein said means for enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address further comprises: means for enabling a sender of said communication to enter said at least one mirrored site address. Beyda et al further teaches the sender embeds information into the email (column 3, lines 9-32).

Claim 25 discloses a computer program product for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication, comprising: a recording medium; means, recording on said recording medium, for detecting a target site address requested in a communication; means, recording on said recording medium, for enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address; and means, recording on said recording medium, for embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication prior to transmission. Kohler teaches computers have recording medium (column 4, lines 45-50), the sender selects certain parts of the email (column 6, line 62 – column 7, line 3), and the sender may enter additional information to the selected entry (column 8, lines 1-10). It fails to teach embedding said at least one mirrored site address with said target site address in said communication. Beyda et al teaches the data is embedded into the email (column 3, lines 9-32, column 4, lines 9-20).

Kohler and Beyda et al are analogous art because they are both related to messaging with recipient specific content.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use embedding feature in Beyda et al with the system in Kohler because a user may efficiently creating a customized email with a common portion and encrypted portions that selected recipients may only open (Beyda, column 1, lines 49-58).

Claim 26 discloses the computer program product according to claim 25 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication further comprising: means, recording on said recording medium, for enabling a sender of said communication to enter said at least one mirrored site address. Beyda et al further teaches the sender embeds information into the email (column 3, lines 9-32).

Claims 21, 24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohler (US Patent #6,192,396) in view of Beyda et al (US Patent #6,636,965) as applied to claims 19, 22, and 25 above, and further in view of Bharat et al (US Patent #6,487,555).

Claim 21 discloses the method according to claim 19 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication wherein enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address further comprises: detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Kohler in view of Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 19 as recited above. It fails to teach detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Bharat et al teaches searching for mirror sites (figure 4, column 7, lines 2-9), and automatically listing the mirror sites by the system (figure 8a).

Kohler in view of Beyda and Bharat et al are analogous art because they are both related to selective presenting of data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the searching and listing features in Bharat et al with the system in Kohler in view of Beyda et al because the speed and efficiency of the software operating would be improved (Bharat, column 2, lines 43-45).

Claim 24 discloses the system according to claim 22 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication wherein said means for enabling entry of at least one mirrored site address with said target site address further comprises: means for detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; means for enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Kohler in view of Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 22 as recited above. It fails to teach detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Bharat et al teaches searching for mirror sites (figure 4, column 7, lines 2-9), and automatically listing the mirror sites by the system (figure 8a).

Kohler in view of Beyda and Bharat et al are analogous art because they are both related to selective presenting of data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the searching and listing features in Bharat et al with the system in Kohler in view of Beyda et al because the speed and efficiency of the software operating would be improved (Bharat, column 2, lines 43-45).

Claim 27 discloses the computer program product according to claim 25 for embedding mirrored site addresses in a communication further comprising: means, recording on said recording medium, for detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; means, recording on said recording medium, for enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Kohler in view of Beyda et al teaches the limitations of claim 27 as recited above. It fails to teach detecting said at least one mirrored site address associated with said target site address through a browser search; enabling automatic entry of said at least one mirrored site address. Bharat et al teaches searching for mirror sites (figure 4, column 7, lines 2-9), and automatically listing the mirror sites by the system (figure 8a).

Kohler in view of Beyda and Bharat et al are analogous art because they are both related to selective presenting of data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the searching and listing features in Bharat et al with the system in

Kohler in view of Beyda et al because the speed and efficiency of the software operating would be improved (Bharat, column 2, lines 43-45).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Shaw et al (US Patent #6,247,045) teaches sending private messages within a single electronic message. Fellenstein et al (US PGPUB US20040019644) teaches dissemination control of email text. Altavilla et al (US PGPUB US20020194280) teaches generating a mail message to multiple recipients with multiple attention levels. Ukita et al (US Patent #6,622,174) teaches adding advertisements to electronic messages sent across a network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Gillis whose telephone number is 571-272-7952. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Brian J Gillis
Examiner
Art Unit 2141

BJG
BJG
5/16/2007

RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER